Amnsements.

BUOU OPERA HOUSE—" Adonia. "Nanon."

MUSER—Waxworks.

"OPERS HOUSE—"A Brave Woman."

"OFFIS HOUSE—"A Brave Woman."

"A FOURIE THEATRE—" Willow Jopse."

"ATAN BRACH—Paine's Last Days of Pompcil.

"TAN BRACH—Gilmore's Jubilee. MADISON SOUARE AND AMERICAN PAINE'S LAST DE MASHATTAN BEACH—Gilmore's Jubil MIRLO'S GARDEN—"Cilo."
PEOFLE'S THEATRE—"The World."
PEOFLE'S THEATRE—"The World." PEOFLE'S THEATRE—" The WOTA."
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.
BYANDARD THEATRE—" The Mikado."
FYAF THEATRE—" The Hunchback."
THALIA THEATRE—" Siberia."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" The Mikado."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Chatter."
D'H AVENUE THEATRE—" Mikado."
14PT STREET THEATRE—" Mikado."

Amusements. Announcements. Business Notices. Pears am Itooms. Bankers and Broker Dut tille Academics Dividend notices. Excursions. Election Notices.	3 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 Miscellancous. 6 Miscellancous. 7 Marriages and Deaths 5 6 New Poblications. 6 Ocean Stoumers. 7 Rooms and Fists. 7 Stoumers of Situations Wanted. 8 Special Notices. 8 Stoumers and R. E. 7	101.00
Hotels Instruction Law Schools	6 6	2.6 Teachers 7	-

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Czar of Russia arrived at Krem sier yesterday and was greeted there by the Emperor of Austria. === It is believed that the dispute of Germany with Spain regarding the Caroline Islands will be submitted to arbitration for settlement, === The Paraell managers adopted meas ures to strengthen the Home Rule party at a meeting in Dublin yesterday, — One hundred pilgrims perished in the wreck of a ship in the Gulf of Aden. - Cholera cases increased in number in France. === A Canadian Commission to appraise the lands about Niagara Falls met there vesterday.

Domestic.-Great damage done by a cyclone at Savannah and Charleston. === The Republican State Committee met at Saratoga and decided to hold the State Convention on September 22, at Saratoga. = Ex-Governor Reubeu E. Fenton died suddenly at Jamestown. = Tartar, Decoy Duck, Freeland, Bessie and Whizzig were winners at Saratoga. === Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, obtained Casside. injunction restraining the sale of the South Pennsylvania Railroad. —— Controller Durham decided that the Court of Alabama Claims have had twenty-four assistants employed without warrant of law.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The Knights of Labor and the Wabash strike. - Disaffection at the Custom House. — Arrest of a murderer in Brooklyn. — The West Shore bond surrender. — Winners at Monmouth Park: Herbert, Tornado, Brambleton, Saltpetre, Louisette, Lazzie Mac and Rory O'Moore. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 81.09 cents. Stocks more active with sharp declines, and ed feverish at small recoveries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate stationary temperature, rain and possibly destructive gales. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 59°; average, 6612°.

Unless there is politics, and bad politics at that, somewhere about it, the new order at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is not easily understood. The lists of employes in the different shops, it is directed, shall not be shown to any one. If the new employes are not chosen for political reasons and in violation of the law regulating appointments, what is there about the matter to conceal ?

The first cyclone of the season (not a tornado, take notice) visited this country yesterday, and wreaked its violence upon Charleston, S. C. The city was badly damaged, although the losses will probably prove to have been exaggerated. Storms of this character are, happily, not frequent in the United States but haif a dozen serious ones have been reported recently from various parts of the world. They are visitors whose room is infinitely better than their company.

Considering that the proposition to turn the land about Niagara Falls into a public park first came from a Canadian Governor-General, the Dominion authorities have been slow about putting the proposition into effect. But they have finally reached a point that is encouraging. A Commission has just visited Niagara to acquaint itself thoroughly with the lay of the land previous to reporting to the Ontario Government. There is little doubt, thanks to the action of New-York State, that soorer or later views of the Falls will be free from the Canadian shore as well as from the American

Cold and heartless taxpayers will await with interest the estimates for expenses for 1886 which the Mayor has just asked from the municipal departments. When Mr. Grace was running for the Mayoralty last fall it was argued in his behalf that his election would mean great economy in the city government, because would practically control the departments under the new laws. To see this promise fulfilled is one of the fond desires of taxpayers with long memories and pockets that would be longer if the taxes had not been so heavy. Up to the present time, signs of manicipal economy have not been as plentiful as roses in

The representatives of the Knights of Labor new in this city will probably have no trouble in arranging a conference with the president and other officers of the Wabash Kailway. Mr. Hopkins has already expressed himself in favor of a parley, and so the way to it seems open. No harm can come of talking over a grievance and much good may easily result The origin of labor troubles of this country has often lain in a misunderstanding which consultation would have remedied. Consultation is the first step toward arbitration, which is slways better than a war.

The American Navy, so far as its ships are concerned, may not be much to boast of, but the public has always taken pride in the character and good sense of American naval officers. Every one will be glad to be told, therefore, on the authority of the officers of the Tennessee, that not one of them has so far forgotten himself as to insult the memory of General Grant. Yet, as it is still insisted upon in certain quarters that words were uttered by one of the Tennessee's officers which should not have been spoken, let somebody take steps to

has given rise to these unpleasant stories. Vague insinuations are unjust to all concerned.

In the next Parliamentary campaign against England Mr. Parnell will tolerate no rivals nor any insubordination. At a secret meeting in Dublin yesterday it was resolved that Home Rule constituencies should select only such candidates as would pledge themselves to resign their seats if a majority of their colleagues in the Commons desired it. This plan confirms Mr. Parnell's position as dictator in the political affairs of Ireland, and assures a solid Irish front in Parliament next winter. This is a prospect that neither Liberals nor Tories will admire, neither will the average Englishman be pleased with Mr. Parnell's frank speech at the public meeting in Dublin later in the day. The Irish would soon see, he said, both parties in England competing to settle the Irish question. Verily, dark days for Erin seem to be nearly over.

The action of the Republican State Committee in fixing the date of the Republican Convention two days before the Democrats meet for nominating purposes shows a quiet confidence in the future of the party in this State which will not be encouraging to its opponents. It means that the Republicans will go ahead in selecting their candidates and in formulating their platform without regard for what the Democrats may say, or do, or think. The party stands on its merits, and is willing to go to the country with its appeal for approval based on nothing else. The date selected means, also, a short, sharp, aggressive canvass; but it allows time enough to let thorough work be done, both in the cities and in the rural districts. The adoption of the plan to increase the size of the convention indicates a sincere desire on the part of the leaders to throw the management of party affairs as much as possible into the hands of the voters themselves.

The death of Reuben E. Fenton closes a long and notable public career. Elected to Congress in 1852, he seen came to be recognized as one of the most astute of political leaders. That his popularity was commensurate with his talents is attested by his re-elections to Congress and his subsequent elevation to the offices of Governor and United States Senator, A stanch friend and fervent admirer of Mr. Greeley, he labored carnestly for the success of the Liberal movement of 1872. Like all strong men, he inspired ardent friendships, provoked bitter enmities, and was himself faithful and devoted in his likes and his dishkes. Of late years, being in uncertain health, he has led a quiet life, participating but little in the scenes which once knew him as such a prominent and forceful figure. One of the founders of the Republican party and conservators of its prosperity, a citizen who has well and faithfully served his State, the ex-Governor will be sin cerely mourned and long honored.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-YORK.

The call for the State Convention finds the Republicans of New-York fully prepared to respond. Their representatives will assemble in Saratoga next month confident that the ticket they nominate is the ticket that is bound to win in November. And certainly our political friends have good reasons for their hopefulness. The spirit of factionalism which once proved so disastrous to party prospects has disappeared. To-day finds the party thoroughly united. The terms "Stalwart" and "Half Breed," which in the near past told of dissension and divided counsels, have been dropped by common consent; and the return of unity has been attended by an increase of energy and enthusiasm all along the line. This is one reason why the Republicans expect to fight a winning campaign-they are united this year and are in dead earnest.

Another reason is drawn from the character of Republican administration in this State. We are far from affirming that it has been as good as it might be. But we do affirm that it has been immeasurably better than Democratic administration. It is only necessary to examine the public records kept in the Controller's Office at Albany to become convinced by the upassailable logic of official figures that Republican management of the public affairs of this great commonwealth has been economical. and that Democratic management of the same trust has been extravagant. Taxes have gone up with Democratic success and down with Republican success. More than this, all the great public measures of the last twenty years which have resulted in marked and abiding advantage to the State have originated with the Republicans. They are to be credited with the amendment to the Constitution improving our canal system. They are to be credited with the amendment to the Constitution improving our prison system. They are to be credited with the passage of the law taxing corporations, which has placed and which annually is to place hundreds of thousands of dollars in the State Treasury.

A party earnest and united with such a record will not shrink from a trial of conclusions with the Democracy of New-York led by Hubert O. Thompson. It only remains for the Republican State Convention to make the best use of its opportunities to render the assurance of victory doubly sure. To that end let every county see to it that it is represented in the convention by its wisest and best men.

INSIDE VIEWS. Democratic happiness does not increase The suspicion that Mr. Tilden was not at peace with President Cleveland has elicited a stirring response from an official at Washington, who is described as a New-York politician of large influence and experience. This politician is credited with the saying that " Mr. Tilden cares no more now for New-York or National politics "than a child four years old. He is absolutely incapacitated mentally." Thereupon this politician denies that Mr. Tilden named any person for the port appointments in New-York. The reply to this statement, so far as the fact is concerned, comes in a dispatch from Saratoga to The World, giving the substance of an interview with Mr. Sammons, the president of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Simmons is quoted as saying : " Samuel J. Tilden, as a matter of fact, indorsed me for the Collectorship, and wrote a personal letter to Mr. Cleveland, which I saw." Mr. Simmons expressed an opinion that it would be remarkable if Mr. Tilden did not feel somewhat disappointed. But the main question is, who was the New-York politician, now a high official at Washington, who said that Mr. Tilden was "mentally incapacitated"? It cannot have been Mr. Jordan, for that gentleman does not seem to have made any secret of the fact that he is in the Treasury Department as Mr. Tilden's representative. If it was Secretary Manning himself, or Secretary Whitney, or Assistant

great sotisfaction. The difficulty with Mr. Tilden appears to extend to other States. It is not by accident that Governor Hoadly has been savagely opposed by elements of society, and that with the growth persons and journals known to be especially find out just what occurred at Bar Harbor that | triendly to Mr. Tilden. For Governor Hoadly, | ures the liking for the gross indulgence of

Fairchild, doubtless Mr. Tilden will be pleased

to learn the fact, and the opinion of that gentle-

man as te his mental condition will give him

it will be remembered, "forgot" that Governor Noyes had helped to defeat fraud in 1876, and having been guilty of forgetting that most interesting event in American history-to Mr. Tilden-Hoadly has committed the unpardonable sin. Mr. Woolley, one of Mr. Tilden's cipher correspondents at the South in 1876, takes occasion to make some very severe remarks about Governor Hoadly. The Washington Post, a journal always particularly friendly to Mr. Tilden, declares that the Democrats of Ohio have vindicated the most injurious predictions of their enemies, and realized the worst fears of their friends, and that they "deserve certain defeat." One of the objections which seem to weigh heavily upon the mind of The Washington Post is that Mr. Hoadly's convention failed to indorse Civil Service reform or the administration of the President. Probably the convention considered that it would be too laughable to glorify a reform which in Ohio has so far resulted in the official investigation of watch-stealing and "drunk and disorderly Democratic appointees.

The difficulties are increasing in Ohio, moreover, and they seem likely to draw Mr. Cleveland himself into the controversy. The German Democratic Association in Cincinnati, at its meeting on Saturday, formally declared the indignation of German Democrats because Governor Hoadly had recently proposed to favor the nomination of an Irishman for Postmaster. They affirmed that they elected Hoadly, and gave him more votes than any other class of Democrats, and indignantly demanded the post-office for a German candidate. This arouses the wrath of the numerous Irish friends of two Irish candidates, one of whom Governor Hoadly is said to favor. The President will be compelled, sooner or later, to appoint one or the other of these men, and as he cannot appoint them both, somebody is likely to be dissatisfied. Unhappily he has been made responsible, in public opinion if not in fact, for Governor Hoadly's renomination, as it has been stated that this nomination was brought about by the President's influence. On the whole, President Cleveland's lot, like that of the policeman, is not a happy one.

THE CUP CHAMPION. The conclusion of the New-York Yacht Club's Committee, who have charge of the defence of the America's Cup, that the three trial races already sailed are enough to enable

them to make a selection between the contesting yachts is naturally received as a decision, to all intents and purposes, in favor of the Boston sloop Puritan. In the first race the conditions of water and wind favored her model and rig as against those of the Priscilla, and her victory was decisive. In the second race the general situation was strikingly in favor of the New-York boat, but she won only a slight and ingtorious trium; i. In the third there was ordinary weather, but more to the Priscilla's liking than to that of her rival, yet the Puritau came in ahead by a fair stretch. It must always be remembered that these races were not for the usual purposes of a match, in which a little nautical jugglery or a more intimate acquaintance with tidal peculiarities may enable a skipper to give his boat an advantage. They were sailed simply to show the committee which yacht it would be safest to choose as the Cup's defender, taking into consideration the character of the challenger and the

special rules governing the great contest. There is no reason to find fault with the committee for feeling satisfied that they are as well prepared now to decide as they can be. The Puritan demonstrated beyond all cavil that she could outsail the Priscilla except in a light breeze and a quiet sea, and that even then the difference in her rival's favor is slight. But she proved what is of far more importancethat she is an excellent and trustworthy boat in just those respects that are needed for battling with the Genesta. Sound and ready as an all-weather boat, she is especially strong under those conditions of weather which make the cutter most dangerous. It was undoubtedly this fact that moved the committee to conclude that no more races were desirable.

These two American sloops that have fought or the honor of defending the cup so pluckily have proven in their splendid performances a good deaf that is of consequence to yachtsmen. They have shown that the art of nautical design, despite the discouragements that have hampered it here, has improved greatly since the time when the American fore-and-aft rigged vessels defied the world. Those were palmy days for craft of moderate size, and it is no wonder we regarded with comparative indifference the marked strides English designers were making under the stimulas of rivalry and pride. It was only a few years ago when the victories of the Madge gave us a stir that American yachtsmen realized the imminent peril which hung over their historic cup. The Genesta is the issue of that pride and rivalry and the two characteristic American sloops about which National interest has centred for several weeks are the result of our lately discovered insecurity. We have seen reason enough to feel gratified with the work they represent. Either vessel will force the cutter to exhibit her utmost resources, and in the Puritan especially the Cup will have a champion worthy of its notable history and of its priceless value as a trophy.

CHARITY AND DRINK.

In the interesting interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson published in THE TRIBUNE vesterday that philanthropic lady spoke rather despondently about the relation of public charity to the drink evil, and expressed the opinion that the latter was the direct cause of great and constant expenditure which might, she inferred, be saved for more fruitful uses, "if the authorities could be induced to deal with the cause instead of plastering over the effect." No doubt most people who have had anything to do with the cause of social reform have at times felt as Mrs. Thompson feels, but though circumstances are often discouraging, and though the proportions and persistence of the drink evil are well calculated to dishearten the most sanguine, there does not seem sufficient ground in experience for believing that "the authorities" anywhere have it in their power to bring about a sudden or real reform. When we inquire into the reason for the strong vitality of the drink evil we are brought to realize that its vigor is due to its foundation in human appetite. At bottom people drink because they like liquor, and the more they like it the harder it is to wean them from it. Appetites are always difficult to control from within, and still more difficult to control from without. The history of civilization is the record of a

slow progress from coarseness to refinement; from low and degrading to higher and more harmless indulgences. Temperance has been making way by degrees during the last century, and the progress of that hundred years is really great, though the movement has often been scarcely perceptible. But it is certain that intemperance, which used to be general, is of capacity for appreciating intellectual pleasintoxication tends to weaken and disappear. Of course those who fix their attention wholly upon the condition of the poor will find there much to deplore. But they should remember that a few generations back the vices which are now found associated with squalor and poverty were also the vices of the affluent and the well-todo, and that much has been gained in attaining a stage of progress at which some classes, and these the most vigorous and rapidly growing ones, have risen above the influence of this debasing temptation. As to those who remain thralls to it, patience and time must probably be the main reliance of their friends and helpers. Men made sober by compulsion are seldom really cured, and when large percentages of a community demand drink, experience shows that they will have it, law or no law.

No doubt this is sad, and it does, as Mrs.

Thompson says, render necessary the maintenance of an extensive system of charitable institutions. But here again a distinct gain is apparent, in the willingness of the body politic to undertake these charges and responsibilities. Formerly the sense of public duty would not have sustained such a system. Now it is regarded as a matter of course. So we have in evidence two lines of progress: on the one hand, a raising of the most energetic and vigorous elements of society above the habit of drinking; on the other hand, a broadening of the community sense of responsibility such as to allow of a great increase of public charities, undertaken as helps and compensations for the misfortunes of circumstance and condition. There is consequently no solid ground for discouragement. Progress is not so quick as we would have it, probably. The amount of misery and wrong still caused by drink is very great. The selfishness and heartlessness of men render the work of reform doubly difficult. But notwithstanding all this, a dispassionate review of the situation discloses cause for hope. On the whole, temperance is gaining ground. On the whole, intemperance is being pushed back. The work of the devoted souls who have toiled so faithfully is not without its tangible good effects. And it should not be forgotten that one of the consequences of an increasing sensibility is the tendency to exaggerate the evil of the time, and to underestimate the changes for the better which are taking place.

OUR GLORIOUS CLIMATE.

The people of New-York do not sufficiently appreciate their privileges in the matter of weather. They are apt to grumble at the summer heat and at the winter cold in an unthankfu! manner, though it is susceptible of proof that they enjoy a larger variety of weather and get it more thoroughly mixed than anywhere else in the world. The people of Cal-Hornia have for many years challenged the disgust and irritation of New-Englanders by their boastful talk about the number of distinct and separate climates embraced within the boundaries of their State, and they are never tired of saying that one can there pass in a few hours from the torridity of the Sacramento Valley to the bracing coldness and eternal snows of the Sierra Nevada. But what is the actual fact? It is that though by travel on the railroad climates may be changed with considerable facility on the Pacific Slope, those who dwell in one place are subjected to a monotonous uniformity of temperature.

No Californian can boast of such luxurious changes as have been experienced here during the past forty-eight hours. On Monday we were all gasping in a Russian bath temperature. The mercury indicated 95°, but popular discomfort rose to at least 180°. There was a general longing to take off one's flesh and sit in one's bones, as Sydney Smith put it, and all felt that such another day would be unsupportable. But now mark what happened. A cold wave which had formed up in the North came to hand as per advices, and before it was possible to ejacuiate Jack Robinson, the sultriness of Monday had given place to a snow-shower on Tuesday. It was not a snow-storm. Nobody got their cutters out. But it did snow, and after that we may confidently challenge the world to beat our assorted weather. We do not have to travel for it, either. We can stay at home all the time, and it will be brought to our doors. Varieties of climate, ndeed! Where can more of them be found than on Manhattan Island ! New-Yorkers ought to be more grateful for the meteorological blessings they enjoy, and they should not allow Weste n people to crow over them in matters of this kind.

Cigarettes and athletic sports do not till up the measure of all undergraduate life. The secretary of the faculty of a prominent New-England college advertises for the names and addresses of towns people willing to board students and take their pay in work, the young men " doing chores" about the house or garden. A considerable portion of the students in this manner work their way through college, and, it is pleasant to record, not the slightest social distinction is made against them, although they are in a city rather noted for its wealth and aristocratic tone. There is a good deal of sturdy Yankee manhood still extant.

"It was a solemn gathering of sedate men," says The Sun's correspondent, referring to the meeting of the Republican State Committee at Saratoga. How well that line shows the difference between a meeting of sober men, impressed with the serious responsibility of providing a good government for the people, and a meeting of clamorous spoilsmen grabbing for plunder.

With all the uncertainties of the general election confronting them, sober-minded observers in England unite in forecasting the dismal results of Mr. Parnell's unbroken series of political triumphs. So judicious and well-poised a journal as The protator predicts that if the Home Rule party is not brought to reason by the new electorate, parliamentary government in the United Kingdom will be ruined. It confesses that the next Parliament will lose its authority altogether unless it comes to a clear understanding with the Irish party as to how far it shall go. That such an understanding cannot be reached Englishmen who read Mr. Parnell's speeches are forced to admit. While he is ready at times to enter into provisional arrangements with either of the English parties, he has never made any secret of his ulterior aims. He has declared his policy in every speech that he has made since Parliament rose. Nothing short of an Irish Parliament empowered to settle the Land question in the interest of tenants and laborers will satisfy him; and unless that supreme concession is made he will persist in holding out, even if parliamentary government in the United Kingdom comes

A dishonest bank officer has committed suicide. The Canadian colony should not delay the passage of suitable resolutions of condolence.

United States District-Attorney Dorsheimer will pardon us for reminding him that Collector Hedden has returned to the Custom House, where an or . of arrest may be served on him so soon as the District-Attorney is ready to take up his case. He may not have volated the Civil Service law, but he says he did, and we should think Mr. Dorsheimer would fairly jump at the chance of showing how ardently the officers of the Government love reform. We are not hopeful of Dorsheimer, however. Figs are not to be gathered from thistles.

The capture of Prestan should be the prologue to his execution if Central American precedents are followed in his case, and even if less rigorous military practice be followed, the deeds of the prisoner have been such as almost to preclude the exhibition of clemency. His behavior at Aspinwall was not that of a soldier but that of a ferocious and brutal brigand, and his burning of that town was a crime so wanton and atrocious as to deserve the extremest penalty. There is, however, no reason to suppose that Prestan will meet lenient judges in the court martial which is to determine his fate. Probably he will be sentenced to be shot, and if so it is onestionable whether any tears will be shed over his

grave; for he showed himself a pitiless ruffan when he had the power to do mischief, and his pretence of patriotism appeared to be merely a screen behind which he might indulge his natural predilections for brigandage and murder. In short, of the many nalf-savage agitators produced by his country he was one of the worst.

Some amiable friend ought to whisper in Mr. Man ning's ear that he is not a political Miss Woodford.

The saving of the dismasted bark Brimiga by her captain and three of the crew, after eight other had abandoned her, was a very plucky thing. The vessel was in such a state of wreck that it seemed impossible to navigate her, but the captain would not desert his charge, and the first and second mates and the steward remained with him, These four men have now succeeded in taking the bark into Halifax, and they certainly deserve some public recognition of their gallantry, for the chances were terribly against them.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. William H. English is said to be determin to win the United States Senatorship from Indiana if a lavish use of money will accomplish that end. He is willing to spend as much as a dollar and a half in his

The Hon. J. Warren Kelfer, representing a syndicate of Ohio capitalists, has just purchased a tract of some thousands of acres of farming land at Elisworth, Kan., including the site of old Fort Harker.

Senator Voorhees is credited with the appointm C. R. Faulkner to be Chief of the Record Division of the Pension Office; yet he once said of him: "Ye gods! you ought to see his spelling!"

Mr. W. W. Corcoran has erected a fine mor Greenwich, Va., over the grave of the Rev. Thomas Balch, his most intimate friend from early childhood. The Hon. E.B. Washburne has placed in the Washburn Memorial Libary the old stone ink-bottle from which ink was taken to sign the articles of General Lee's surrender at Appomatox.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Next to a pretty woman," says the Rev. Sam Jones I love a fast horse." He has only to make a trinity the objects of his affection by including a sample of the best at ten cents a glass to make his theology a popular in Kentucky as Brother Watterson's Ill-starre goddess of reform.

A Georgia scientist is in a tremendous scare at the climatic changes to result from the opening of the Fanama Canal. The Pacific, he says, is twenty-eight feet higher and twenty degrees colder than the Atlantic. The turning of the waters of the former into the latter will change the current of the Guif Stream, and so lower the temperature as to wipe out the cotton and rice industries. The attention of the nervous savant is called to the fact that competent engineers some years ago exploded the old myth regarding the difference in level between the two seas.—[Bostou Franscript. The Homeric war that is always more or less raging

flereely than ever. The cause is a recent census of the two cities. Each charges the other with enumerating dead men and repeating the names of living men. The will keep on figuting until some fine day they will wake up and find that they have grown together. The Future Great City of Minnesota will be Minnehaha, of which St. Paul and Minneapolis will be wards. As a fast train stopped at Point of Rocks, Md., the

between Minneapolis and St. Paul is now raging more

As a last train stopped at round stacks, i.e., the other day, the engineer was found stanned and almost lifeless on the floor of the cab, while near by lay a dead crificken. The low! had evidently attempted to ity across the track in front of the train, and had come in collision with the bead of the driver, killing itself and knocking him senseless.—[Philadelphia Record. A correspondent of The Boston Transcript rises to inquire, " Is there known to be now living any person who

ever saw George Washington ?" This affords the oldest nhabitant a fine opportunity to exercise his memory. Woman fair, Over there On the sandy shore, An umbrella And a fellow, Only these—no more.

Silent comes,
With tingling thumbs,
A love-suspecting hubby;
Fellow's car
Is feeling queer,
And madam's very sobby. Lawyer now, With wrinkled brow, Talks a matter o'money;

Has papers drawn, Witnesses sworn— A vinculo matrimonii his girl asking her to clope. The old man, Lowever, guarded her so carefully that she was unable to do so. But she managed to send nim a nice muskmelon. The

cantelope" told him just how matters stood. We are glad to be able once more to speak of The St. Joseph Gazetie as our valued and esteemed contemporary. In spite of the fact that it is the only paper in Missouri indersed by The New-York Evening Post, it swings into line for Democracy and denounces the Magwaings. We extend to Colonel Eurnes our congratulations.—[St. Louis Republican.

The Boston Post has an article entitled, " Harmonious Democrats." This is a contradiction in terms. Democrats are not harmonious. It should be " A Harmonious

"What a bright-eyed man," said a reporter who leaned against the cashier's desk of a restaurant near the Public Italicings one day last week. The man in question had just paid a ten-cent check and slipped out of the door with a jerky movement and a swinging of the canoche carried which decided endangered the people's peace.

"Bright-eyed! Yes," said the cashier; "Fe's a collections of the canoche carried with a period of the canoche carried with the cashier; "Fe's a collection of the cashier; "Fe's a

"" What's a coffee drunkard i"
" What's a comes in here four times in two hours, as that man has done this morning and sloes every morning, and takes a haif pint of coffee every time, is a coffee drunkard. Bright eyes! Well I should say so. That man's condition all the time is the same as that of a man who is getting over a big 'batter.' I mean his nerves are up in 'G,' his muscles are all a quiver and his mental vision is abnormally clear. He is living at a 2:05% are all."

"Why does he do it i"
"Has to. Must have a brace. Used to drink rum.
Had to quit that, and now does worse. He never sleeps, they tell me."
"Do you know man"
"At least half a do"—[Philadelphia Press.

In Russia a society as organized to kill of bauies, in order to spare then the tortures of measles, whooping cough and other infantile diseases. The society was squeiched, and the organizer is thinking the matter over in Siberia.

He met her in the garden,
And she was all alone.
His arm he foided round her waist,
And said she was his own.
He on her lips imprinted
A kias with true love's gest,
And then, with passion's fervor,
Her soit white hand he pressed.
She screamed, and then his ardor
Was in a moment dashed;
For in that soft white hand she held
An egg. that now was smashed.

—[Boston Gr

-[Boston Gazette. J. J. Owen, the Editor of The Golden Gate, has been

telling the people of San Francisco that the religion o the Sandwich Islanders is all on the surface, and as for merality, there is no such thing known. He thinks the the missionaries have not done anything except enrich themseives. Under their rale the population has greatly decreased, and many of the churches are now closed for want of a congregation. Nine more victimized English boys have turned up a

Nine more victimized English boys have turned up at Los Angeles, ages fourteen to seventeen. Their fathers in England were induced to pay \$20 entrance fee for their sons as "papits" on truit farms in California as \$5 per month, and to be "treated as members of the family." The firm had headquarters in London. The agent gets \$12 apiece for providing each boy with a home. Their passage, which they pay thomselves, is \$75. When the hoy gets here he fints he could have done it all fitnessif, and that the prompted situation is never forthcoming. Nearly forty cases have thus far been discovered.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

The St. Louis papers are making the most of the Maxwell sonsation. Among other things they give their readers the impression that all England is torn up over the question who murdered Preller, while such minor matters as Egypt and the new suffrage law are forgotten.

This is the time of the year when the exchange editor begins to see acres of poetry, beginning thus: "Summer is lading; the broad leaves that grew so freshly green when June was young are falling; and all the whisperhaunted forest through, the restless Lirds in saddenes tones are calling from rustling hazel copse and tangled dell, ' farewell, sweet summer, fragrant, fruity summer, sweet farewell."

weet farewell."

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of The Public Ledger notices of the deaths of fifteen persons, five men and ten women, who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of cityly years, to wit: Thomas Ross Maris, 80; £. Robinson, 81; Samuel R. Nickels, Bridget Brady, 82; John Mitchel, 83; Susan Keen, 85; William Futcher, 86; Mary A. Rice, 87; Anna H. McGrath, 88; Sarah A. Emerick, 90; Ann Thomas Brewton, 91; James J. Barchay, 92; Mary C. Spencer, 93; Ann Osborne, 95; Mary Downey, 97.—[Philadelpula Ledger.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Chizzola is out with his formal announce

ent of the Nevada concerts to be given in this con under his management next season, beginning at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on October 31. Miss Nevada's associates are named and described by Mr. Missouri, was at the Fifth Avente Roter last Chizzola as follows: Signor Verguet, tenor, from the after a short visit to Long Branes. He will go to West

The height and heat of dramatic au Sowery were presented on last Monday event People's Theatre in "The World," and at the Siberia." The 'grand revival and reagnification" of the "great realistic spectacular dr six acts and eight tableaux as constructed by Mosers.
Pettitt, Merritt and Harris, was offected before a fair sized house. The raft scene, as usual, was r sized house. The raft scene, as usual, was received with due applause. The work moved on with the avaisance of a remarkable Monimorency, an unusual lawyer, a regulation brace of lunacy doctors and all the paraphernalis destined to make "The World" treamble. At the Thaina "Siberia," duly heralded as a "popular melodrama," had a warm reception, for the house was terrificially hot. George Parks presented a fairly good Notolal, while Miss Vaders did some regulation work as the afflicted and tearful Sara. The house might have been failer, yet the six acts and seven tableaux sprung from Bartley Campbell's brain received a cordial reception. The scenery was "ontirely new."

THE VIENNA CONSULATE.

MR. WEAVER, LATE CONSUL-GENERAL, ANSWERS RECENT CHARGES.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have just seen the following pera graph copied from The New-York Independent of the Lora

inst:

A very serious charge is brought by The New Year Times against Mr. J. R. Weaver, intely Consul-General to Austria, on the authority of Mr. Edward Jüssen, his accessor. It is alleged that Weaver sold the place of Vice-Consul to William Herz, of Vienna, for the sum of \$900 a year. Herz was the landlord of Weaver. The rest of the premises was \$600, and Weaver, according to the story, made Hers his Vice-Consul in lieu of this sum. The money, \$900, was paid from the Treasury of the United States, and material of handlors in Svert O Herz, Weaver put it in his own pocket. Mr. Jüssen also says that Herz applied to him to continue the arrangement and in this way the truth was discovered.

I now unhesitatingly pronounce the foregoing charges, in so far as they effect me, personally, false in every essential particular; or to particularize, I dony most emphatically that the Vice-Consulship was ever sold by me to Dr. William Herz or any other person; further deny that any such an agreement or arrangement in respect to the rent of the Consulate as affirmed above was ever entered into between us, either in ract or by implication; and finally I deny that the office rent, an place of being handed over to Dr. Herz, was put into my pocket as alleged, and I hereby challenge Mr. Jüssen or any other party to show to the contrary. This formal denial should be sufficient of freelf, but

for the information of the public, the fellowing additional facts may be stated: Age: y previous to my appointment, which place in 1879, Dr. Hers had been man. Vice-Co place in 1879, Dr. Herr and yeen unacted of the free produces of the free various reasons it had been found at an early period more convenient for all parties that the Consular office should be established in connection with the dwelling of Dr. Herz, viz: It being very central, more permanent, and furnishing the finest accommodations which could be procured for the money. What arrangements were then made i know not, nor have I any concern therein. When I assumed the duties of the office in 1879, I re-

of State.

What may have recently transpired between Mr. Jüssen and Dr. Herz I nave naturally no means of knowing, but if the statements attributed to him were actually made, I am prepared to pronounce them either gross misconceptions or wilful perversions of fact—one of which is due time will be made manifest. Your obelient servant, JAMES RILEY WEAVER, Into Consul Geografia at Vicina.

late Consui General at Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 22, 1885.

CHANGES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HOW THE DECORATORS WORK-NEW FEATURES PLANNED-NO WORD FROM MAPLESON,

The interior of the Academy looked yesterday like an immense lumber-yard, so entirely filled was it from floor to ceiling with timbers of all shapes and strea. Climbing from the topmost tier of seats in the gallery upon the scaffolding which form a temporary floor about six feet below the immense ceiling some idea of the progress of the work may be gained. Lying here and there on the scaffold are lengths of fron pipe with burners inserted at frequent intervals from which issue flaring jets of gas. These and the necessarily limited ventue tion render the temperature little short of tropical, but though the visitor has to wipe his brow every minute or so and gasp for air, the good-looking Italian decorators seem to be entirely used to it and pursue their work with

chat and laughter.

By stooping painfully down and screwing one's neck to an acute angle, the outlines of the figure subjects which are already sketched can be seen, and some idea which are already sketched can be seen, and some kies be gained of the effect of the portrail medalitous of composers which are already intished. Judging from these, the scheme of color and the general lines seen to promise a good result. In the large room in the rear of the gallery sems of the decorators are at work drawing the cartoons in charcoal; these are then lined in by an assistant, the outlines pricked through, and then by pouncing with powdered charcoal transferred to the wall or ceiling. In one corner of this long room which stretches across the entire front of the Acastemy a new staircase has been constructed which with powdered charcoal transferred to the wall or ceiling. In one corner of this long room which stretches across the entire front of the Academy a new staircase has been constructed which gives access to a loft hitherto unused but now in part plastered and in time to be flited up with racks as a had and cloak room. Everywhere else throughout the building workmen are busy, some plastering cracks in the ceilings and walls of the lobby preparatory to their being freezeed, others painting the fronts of the boxes, others again putting in new plumbling, and others cutting out and fitting the new carpets which will take the place all through the house of the present ones. The old centre chandeller has been removed and one of novel design and incentious principis is being constructed. All the other lights are provided with hoods, by which the noxious fumes are to be carried into one principal duct, and so to the outer air.

At the Grand Opera House Messra. Goatcher and Haw ley are busy on the new scenes with which the stage will be provided. It is thought that the entire alternations will not fall short of \$50,000, instead of the \$60,000 at was at first designed to speed.

Sceretary Murphy said vesterday that ne word had yet been received from Mr. Mapieson, and it seems doubtful whother he will accept the terms made by the directors.

THE DRUMMER BOY AT VICKSBURG. A CHAT WITH CABLETON ABOUT HIS POEM.

"Will" Carleton, the farm poet, was at the office of Harper & Brothers yesterday. He has recently had shaved off the heavy gray and black goatee which he wore for a long time and looks ten years younger than before. In the last Harper's Weekly he published a poem entitled, "Calibre Fifty-four," which was accompanied by a full page illustration. On last Sunday fle Sun reprinted this poem, putting with it another enti-tied, "Before Vicksburg," stating that it was written on May 19, 1863, and taken from the scrap book of Philip Corell, and that its author and the publication in which it appeared were unknown. Both poems were founded similar incident.

"I never saw the poem entitled 'Before Vicksburg until to-day," Mr. Carleton remarked. "About a yes ago I heard Cerporal Tapner lecture in Brooklyn, and he related the incident on which both poems are founded. It was the first time I over heard the incident. Even if it were not, I and everybody have a right to compose poetry upon it. There were hundreds of poems on General Grant, and there have been thousands on such subjects as clouds sunsets, the weather, etc., and I never heard any one object to it or charge up coincidences. The treatment of the subject differs radically in the two poems. 'Calibre Fifty-four' is a feature of my poem, and is mentioned six times in it; the expression occurs but once in the other. My soldier boy declined to go to

the rear, but the anonymous author's boy replies
. . Oh, I shall easily find the rear.' I see no possible
chance to charge plagfarism either directly or indirectly.
I am glad to see the old poem reproduced. Had it beca
in my possession I should not have written 'Calibre
Fifty-four' differently than it now reads." In The Commercial Advertiser of last evening Dr. S. B.

Wolfe, of this city, states that the poem "Before Virks burg" was written by George H. Boker, on April 2, 1864. It was frequently recited by James E. Murdsch in camp and on the lecture platform for the benefit of in camp and on the lecture platform for the bench of the Sanitary Commission. It was, he says, published by J. B. Lippincott & Brother, during 1865, it. "Patriotism, in Poetry and Prose," selections from Murdoca's read-ings and lectures. Dr. Wolfo quotes a letter from General Sherman to Secretary Stanton which patheti-cally relates the incident concerning the drummer boy whom Boker and Carleton have placed in poetic settings. The lad was Arion P. Howe, of Wankegan, ill., of the 50th illinois. He came to General Sherman at the from when the assault on Vicksburg was at its height, wounded and bleeding. He shouted in a healthy boy's voice:

wounded and bleeding. He shouled in a healthy boy voice:

"General Sherman, send some cartridges to Colonal Maimbory, the men are nearly all out."

"What is the matter, my boy!" asked the General.

"They shot me in the leg, sir; but I can go to the hospital." As he limped away through the thickly falling shot he turned around and called out londly—"Gather 54." General Sherman says: "What arrested my attention then was—and what renowed my memory of the fact now is—that one so young, carrying a muster ball through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part even of the callbre of its musket—54—which, you know, is an unbusual one."

On General Sherman's recommendation President Lincoln appointed the drummer boy to the Naval School at Nowport.

MARMADUKE'S WEST POINT MEMORIES General John S. Marmadake, Governor of Missouri, was at the Fifth Avente Hotel last night